

tion; and effective as a pain killer, and effective as a safeguard against suffering from accidents and as a relief from lingering pain; and that certain of the carton and bottle labels falsely and fraudulently represented that it was also effective as a treatment for neuralgia and coughs, and as a relief in severe cases. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for rheumatic and other pains in the joints, lower limbs, and hips; effective to reduce inflammation and swelling; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for backache, pains in the sides, shoulders, stiff neck and joints, neuralgia in the head, nervous headache, sciatica, sore throat and quinsy, earache, ear abscesses, swellings, pains in chest and lungs, bunions, corns, weak joints and ankles, colic, cramps, cholera morbus and other internal pains; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for cracked heels, scratches, cramps, contraction of muscles, sore throat, colic, distemper, epizootic, and other diseases that can be reached by external application, in horses and cattle; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for flu, cough, and bronchitis; and effective as a relief for catarrhal conditions.

On December 14, 1932, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a sentence of 1 month's imprisonment in the county jail, and a 6 months' suspended sentence, the defendant being placed on parole for 2 years for the latter sentence.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20391. Misbranding of Sanalt. U.S. v. 29 Bottles of Sanalt. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28941. Sample no. 12164-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Sanalt disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels. The article also was labeled to convey the impression that it was of vegetable origin, whereas one of the principal ingredients was Epsom salt, a mineral substance.

On September 24, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29 bottles of Sanalt at Binghamton, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 31, 1932, by Winsol, Inc., from Boston, Mass., to Binghamton, N.Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate (17.3 grams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs including nux vomica and licorice, flavoring oils including methyl salicylate, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the carton, "It contains the extracts of valuable vegetable alteratives", was false and misleading, since the impression was created thereby that the article was composed of ingredients of vegetable origin, when, in fact, it contained a large proportion of a mineral substance, magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt). Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the carton and bottle labels were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Cleanses The Blood, Regulates The Secretions, Tones Up The System \* \* \* Its use will be found helpful in such conditions as Chronic Constipation, Indigestion due to poor elimination, Jaundice, General Debility, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, many obstinate Skin Eruptions, various nervous difficulties and other ailments arising from run down System or clogged bowels. It \* \* \* operates upon many of the secretive and excretive organs, helping to produce a general change in the fluids of the system"; (bottle) "It operates upon many of the secretive and excretive organs, and helps to produce a gradual change in the fluids of the system, renovating the blood and freeing it from impurities. It is \* \* \* an excellent preparation in cases of general debility and prostration of the nervous system. For that tired feeling and ailments caused or aggravated by constipation. \* \* \* The dose may be increased or decreased, the object being to produce sufficiently laxative action to carry away the impurities secreted. It will be unnecessary to increase the dose above two tablespoonfuls, even if no laxative effect is experienced."

On November 12, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20392. Misbranding of Uleicur. U.S. v. 17 Bottles of Uleicur. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 28407. Sample no. 6734-A.)**

Examination of the drug preparation Uleicur disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On June 21, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 bottles of the said Uleicur, remaining in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about February 9, 1932, by the Uleicur Co., from Chicago, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of a liquid and a powder. The liquid was composed of extracts of plant drugs including a bitter drug, glycerin, alcohol, sugar, and water. The powder consisted of bismuth subnitrate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that numerous statements and testimonials appearing in the labeling regarding the effectiveness of the article in the treatment of stomach ulcers, duodenal ulcers, gastritis, acidity, stomach troubles induced or aggregated by too great acidity, pain and tenderness over the upper region of the stomach, gnawing or burning sensation which is particularly felt when the stomach is empty, cramps, doubling up, tearing or knife-like pains, inflamed condition of the abdominal lining around the ulcer, vomiting of blood, passing of blood by the bowel, excess of hydrochloric acid, sour or acid taste, prevalent bad breath, heartburn, belching, bloating, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability, lowering of vitality, headaches, disturbed sleep and rest, periods of comfort between periods of discomfort and distress, hemorrhage (bleeding), anaemia, loss of weight, perforation, intense pain in the upper part of the abdomen with rigidity of its walls, faintness, rapid wiry pulse, pinched and anxious expression, distended abdomen, hunger pain, tenderness in the right abdominal region, indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence due to hyperacidity, upset stomach from alcoholic beverages, other stomach troubles caused by faulty diet or hyperacidity, acidosis, chronic gastritis or catarrh of the stomach, hyperacidity called by many acute indigestion or dyspepsia, other stomach disorders, and disabled stomach, were false and fraudulent.

On November 14, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20393. Misbranding of O-Quaka. U.S. v. 63 Dozen Bottles of O-Quaka. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 27699. I.S.no. 44457. S.no. 5778.)**

Examination of the drug product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle labels. The name of the article and the ingredients listed on the bottle label, all vegetable substances, conveyed the impression that the product was an Indian remedy of vegetable origin, whereas one of the important ingredients was Epsom salt, a mineral drug.

On February 2, 1932, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 dozen bottles of O-Quaka, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fort Smith, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about June 15, and in part on or about June 26, 1931, by the Sigler Drug Co., from Springfield, Mo., to Fort Smith, Ark., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "O-Quaka \* \* \* Manu-